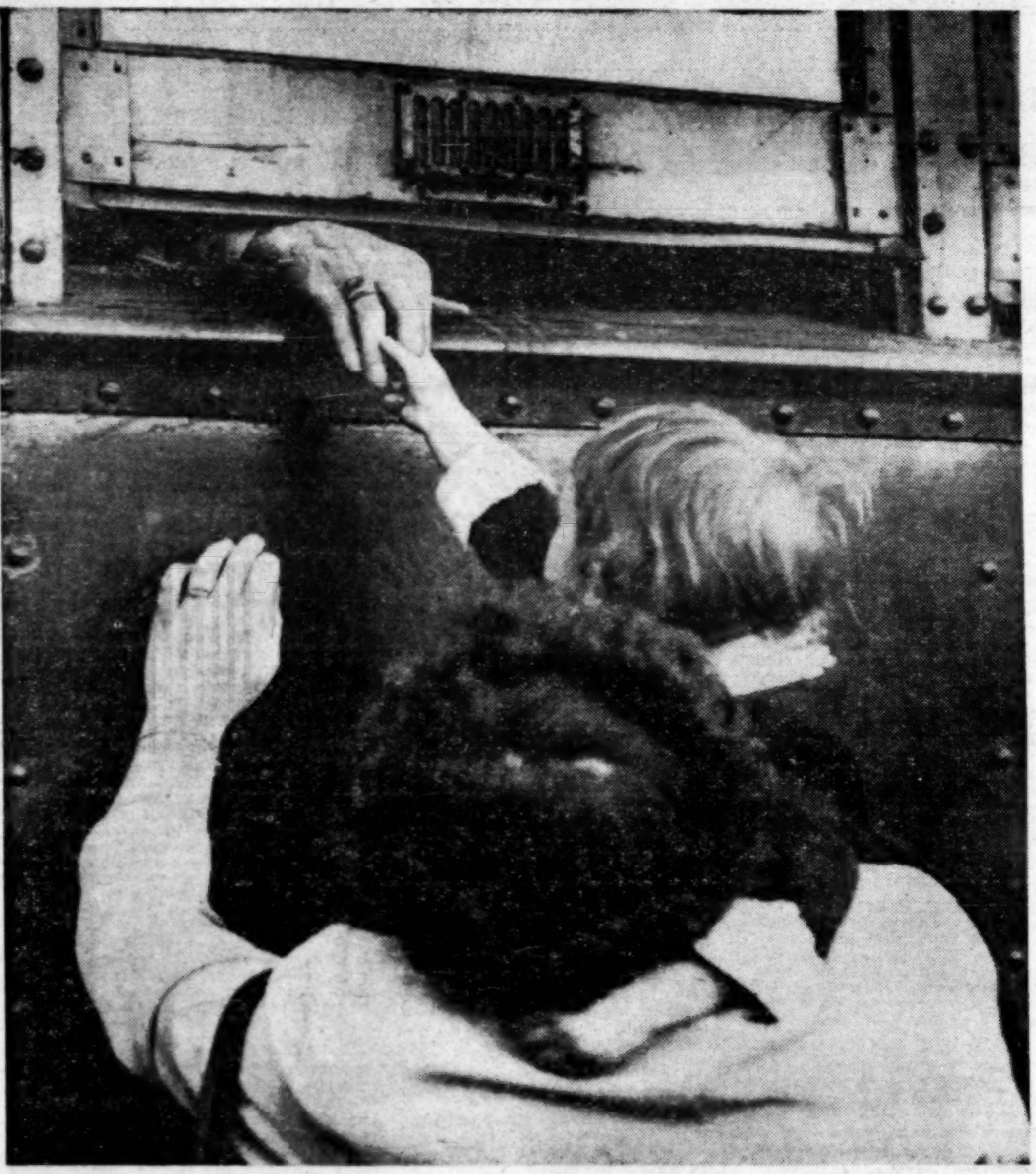
NATIONAL
GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
5 cents

Vol. 2, No. 43 NEW YORK, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 20, 1950



A father's last farewell

In a Milwaukee railroad station a mother lifted her child for a goodbye kiss for daddy, a member of a National Guard unit going on active duty. But the window stuck—and the grip of the hand will be the child's last memory. And for how many other children and wives and mothers?

'Is this the Senate of the United States?'

Madness on the Hill

By John B. Stone
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SENATORS THOUGHT it was funny. Correspondents inured to Congressional antics found it something new, straight out of Wonderland. A few saw behind that topsy-turvy debate in the Senate chamber Sept. 12 the tragic consequences to the United States, the end of something we'd been taught to cherish, the end of freedom. There in the old Supreme Court room, heavy with memories sacred to the history of the country, by the awful majority of 70 to 7, the Senate voted for thought control and for arrests under a 1950 carte blanche.

There was an ugly irony in the debate that preceded the vote. There was Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.), plump, red-faced, the symbol of reaction, denouncing Herbert Lehman (D-N.Y.) for having backed the concentration camp bill. There was barking-dog Homer E. Ferguson (R-Mich.), the ex-prosecutor, defending the Constitution against the concentration camp amendment proposed by tall, dour Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill.), the floor representative of President Truman who so often can make one set of words mean two things.

LAUGHTER IN THE WINGS: Lucas had been arguing that mere registration would simply burden the over-worked FBI and the courts. He wanted wholesale arrests and concentration camps into which men and women could be tossed on the say-so of the Attorney General. Ferguson, who stood for reaction so long, emerged the defender of civil liberties.

The strange humor of Ferguson calling the Lucas pot black brought a tumult from behind a temporary screen where Senatorial assistants were listening. Vice President Barkley pounded with a salt cellar from the Senate restaurant which he was using as a gavel and threatened to clear the floor. The climax came when Lucas, after his concentration camp substitute was beaten, moved to include it along with the McCarran provisions. The laughter this time spread from behind the screen to all the senators present.

Newsmen looked at one another in amazement. One reporter, just back from a two-week vacation, asked: "Am I in the right place? Is this the Senate of the United States?"

After the vote was cast, the statue of liberty atop the Capitol remained serene, unaware that the foundations were crumbling.

•

THE STATUE COULDN'T FIGHT BACK, but the people could. Last week-end thousands of messages poured into the White House from individuals and groups. Leaders of 17 national organizations urged a veto. They were:

American Assn. of University Professors; America Civil Liberties Union; Americans for Democratic Action; American Jewish Comm.; American Jewish Congress; American Council on Human Rights; American Veterans Comm.; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Assn. of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers; Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches; Jewish Labor Comm.; Jewish War Veterans; Int'l. Assn. of Machinists; National Community Relations Advisory Comm.; National Council of Jewish Women; CIO Textile Workers Union; Union of Hebrew Congregations.

Some of the nation's most influential newspapers called for a veto. They included the N. Y. Times, Washington Post, N. Y. Post, Denver Post, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Chicago Daily News, Providence Journal.

DISTINGUISHED OPPOSITION: In Chicago this group of leading citizens sponsored an open letter to the President urging a veto: Emily Green Balch, Zechariah Chafee Jr., Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Thomas Mann, Dr. Linus Pauling, Dean John B. Thompson, Bishop W. J. Walls. Over the week-end 130 other prominent persons, including two Nobel Prize winners, had signed the letter. More were signing up.

C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, called for "a mighty protest movement."

THE CHIPS ARE DOWN — YOU MUST ACT NOW!

WASHINGTON, D. C. (BY WIRE)

THE SENATE HAS SHOCKED the nation with the passage of both the McCarran and Kilgore bills decreeing thought control and concentration camps for America. This constitutes the most revolting, vicious and destructive onslaught ever made on democracy. Small opposition in Congress pinpoints the tremendous task to guarantee Truman's veto and sustain it.

Most important, concentrate on the veto campaign to Truman, right now, to stop the blitz. This campaign must exceed anything ever done before. Must include personal messages, rallies, conferences, petition drives, freedom parades, picketing of major party and candidates' campaign headquarters, representative delegations to Washington where feasible, street meetings —every means possible to arouse the American people to danger which is now real, not imaginary.

Contact every union, community organization, racial leaders and groups, educators, candidates, prominent citizens; insist that the fight for the veto and its sustention by Congress must be No. 1 order of business—and where possible the only business—to get every possible demand on Truman for his veto.

The chips are down. We must win.

(signed) JERRY J. O'CONNELL

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(Jerry O'Connell, former New Deal congressman from Montana, has successfully conducted the fight in Washington against the Mundt Bill and its successors for the last three years. In view of the urgency of his telegram, the accompanying message form is provided for you to take immediate action.)

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I most respectfully urge you to veto the Mundt, McCarran, Kilgore bill or any form of repressive legislation reaching your desk from Congress.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Reentered as second class matter March 17, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, Editor — JOHN T. McMANUS, General Manager — JAMES ARONSON, Executive Editor

EDITORIAL: Elmer Bendiner, Barney Conal, Lawrence Emery, Tabitha Petran. ART: Robert Joyce. ADVERTISING: Robert E. Light. BUSINESS and PROMOTION: Leon Summit, SUBSCRIPTION and CIRCULATION: George Evans. National representatives for advertising and circulation: CHICAGO: Ruth Miller, 4th floor, 170 W. Washington St., RAndolph 6-9270. LOS ANGELES: Hannah Baker, 2294 Alcyona Dr., Hillside 2530.

Vol. 2, No. 43 — 178 — SEPTEMBER 20, 1950

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NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

THE MAILBAG

The brighter side

STRATFORD, CONN.

I wish the GUARDIAN would print some of the successes of peace petition canvassers to offset the violence encountered by some.

Take Louis James of Norwalk, who by Aug. 5 had already collected 1,500 signatures single-handed. Then a delegation representing the Provisional State Peace Committee and the People's Party of Bridgeport got Mayor Jasper McLevy's okay for circulating peace petitions in Bridgeport after canvassers had met with interference from police.

Mary E. Cobb

You said it!

DETROIT, MICH.

Just offhand I can't think of any better way to spend a dollar. I try to maintain a schedule of one sub a week. If all your readers did that we would go places.

Kenny Hill

Right and wrong

NEWARK, N. J.

"My country right or wrong, my country" is dead. The new living code is: "My country's might must be just and right."

My five dollars are a sacrifice. I am giving it willingly and pray it will help to establish peace with justice.

Cecile J. Treuhaft

G. K. Chesterton once commented in The Defendant: "'My country, right or wrong,' is a thing that no patriot would think of saying except in a desperate case. It is like saying, 'My mother, drunk or sober.'" —Ed.

Harris fights on

SULLIVAN, IND.

Here's five dollars on my pledge for your sustaining fund.

Have just served 53 days at Indiana State Farm because I tried to uphold my oath of office, and am waiting for the next attempt of the local phony patriots to unseat me. The trial is set for Sept. 18.

It is disgusting and discouraging to see men like Wallace, Pressman, and Irwin Shaw join the Pegler, Winchell, Budenz "hate, greed and war" gang.

Dangerous days are ahead with the sacred liberties won for us by our forefathers likely to be trampled underfoot by the Mundt-Rankin-McCarran-Franco-loving fascists who pose as patriots while hating and despising our democracy.

Norval K. Harris,
Judge, Circuit Court

Anything goes

NEW YORK, N. Y.

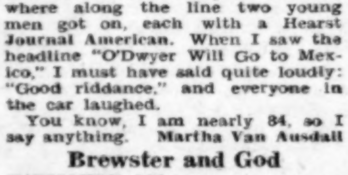
Last night I went downtown on the East Side subway and somewhere along the line two young men got on, each with a Hearst Journal American. When I saw the headline "O'Dwyer Will Go to Mexico," I must have said quite loudly: "Good riddance," and everyone in the car laughed.

You know, I am nearly 84, so I say anything. **Martha Van Ausdall**

Brewster and God

YARMOUTH, ME.

I am enclosing a specimen of indoctrination which we have to endure in Maine:



Brewster Claims Struggle Between God, Communism

Stonington Aug. 28. (AP) —

Portland (Me.) Evening Express

Sen. Brewster told this to a group at the Stonington Methodist Church. I never knew of but one person who had a halo around his head outside of religious history and that was just before he crossed the "great divide." But I presume the senator must have ascended into Heaven and held a special interview with our Creator and Judge.

Chester E. Thompson

Crime against humanity

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.

The saddest development of our time is the near death of freedom and the progress of political oppression in the U. S. Citizens are being jailed for no greater crimes than exercising their constitutional rights; thus, in practice the Constitution has been reduced to a scrap of paper and its protection barely exists.

Special penalties for political conscience are a crime against humanity, and American officials who impose these penalties are not only subverting the Constitution and violating the fundamental law of the land; they are violating common decency. **Vernon Ward**

Down on the farm

BAYSIDE, N. Y.

I write to thank you for telling us and your readers about the plans of the Farm Holiday Committee for union people to spend their vacations on the farms of committee members around New Paltz, N. Y.

A thoroughly enjoyable vacation at a very reasonable cost was arranged for us. Farming came alive for us while we lived and spoke with the working farmers. Our vacation was all the fuller for meeting and exchanging views with farmers and their families.

In addition to the usual pleasures of a summer vacation, we have made a richer find—new friends among a community of progressive-minded farmers resulting in an appreciation of a different way of life.

Lee & Norma Gross

A noble nobleman

N. LONG BEACH, CALIF.

In Poland a certain Duke Radziwill, one of the oldest families in Poland, owned 65,000 acres in the province of Kievice, and when they asked him if he was sorry they took the land away from him and distributed it among poor people, he answered:

"No, I am only sorry I did not have more land, because I can't take it with me into the grave."

Not all of this nobility is like him. They are in London and U. S. enjoying the cash they piled away.

Stanley Barski

We like Utah, too

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Because the Progressive Party of Utah knows that the NATIONAL GUARDIAN is a marvelous paper, we are enclosing a contribution of $10 to express our real appreciation.

Rebecca Cram

Ideas never die

MONTGOMERY CREEK, CALIF.

My paternal great-grandsire Henry Hoffman lies buried under a moss-covered stone in a little graveyard in Lyndon Center, Vt. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He was with Gen. Washington that memorable winter at Valley Forge. We are passing through a second Valley Forge now. They were desperate then, faced with British tyranny; today we are faced with a more dangerous tyranny which has been called fascism.

Patriots from all Europe came to join our Continental forces: Lafayette, Baron Steuben, de Kalb, and Kosciusko. Patriots from all over the world formed the International Brigade to fight fascism in Spain. The spirit of freedom will never die. Freedom is an idea: the colonials have an idea. Pierre van Passen tells us that you cannot kill an idea with bombs and guns.

And so patriots from all over the world will join our progressive endeavors: they will be with us at least in spirit. We lack only two elements to win: leadership and unity. **John Hoffman**

Write for Arze

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I just heard that Jose Antonio Arze is in jail in Bolivia and is very ill. They intend to kill him that way. Can't you publicize it and have people write to the Bolivian government and embassy? As you must know he has been a fighter for many years for the right for people to live in the sun.

Nell King

There's another list

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

It might be a good time to serve notice on the fascist element that we progressives can compile lists of our own and that when they play their game out the progressives will step in and use the powers of government to throw them in jail. When that happens, there will be very few people interested in getting them back out.

The fascists have plenty reason to be afraid. More than two billion people all over the world hating them more and more and becoming more and more determined to kick the "hades" right out of them. Boy! I wouldn't want two billion people hating me and wanting to nail my hide to a barn door! **Ted Stuver**

An outside power

PARIS, FRANCE

Recently I attended a 50th anniversary celebration of the discovery of radium. Mme. Irene Curie was there, as well as a number of other well-known scientists and persons. An English scientist summed up the situation very well (for me) when he stated that with the dismissal of Joliot-Curie from his position, French science and research were thrown into a pretty helpless condition; practically all research of any importance in the atomic field for peace had been discontinued. He indicated that the situation was disastrous and that only the will of the people could restore to France again her importance in the world of scientific research.

When his speech was translated into French, the crowd cheered and clapped wildly, particularly when he said that this weakening of research was done at the instigation of an outside power. **Rene Perlin**

How long more?

TAMPICO, MEX.

I join my Mexican friends in wondering how much longer will the American people consent to sending their sons to a distant foreign land to be slaughtered so that Truman may continue his idiotic policy of containing communism and providing territory for our plutocracy to exploit. **C. V. Warner**

Unity — in ashes, or in life?

To mark the Jewish Day of Atonement we reprint this article from the June, 1950, "Jewish Life."

ASH (noun): *the powdery residue of matter that remains after burning.*

IN the end, they were at last united.

It was the terrible unity of ash dust.

But to begin at the beginning:

In the beginning it was June. Germany, 1932. A serene, lovely June, the sky clear, the smell of new leaves in the wind. And June came as it comes now to New York, as it comes to Detroit and Springfield.

There was, it is true, a certain uneasiness. A general made a speech at a college alumni dinner:

"We are threatened on all sides. We must be prepared to defend ourselves. We must muster the greatest army on earth."

The usual thing. Generals love to make speeches.

All in all, a quiet June. A politician in Munich make a speech denouncing communists, the foreign elements, Jews and radicals, people of questionable loyalty, film writers, professors, union leaders.

The usual thing. Politicians love to make speeches. Naturally, with an election approaching.

AND in this June in Germany, 1932, a certain magazine, disturbed and sensing dark portents, approached various Jews, saying:

"There are danger signs, a smell of blood and agony in the air. We must set aside our differences and stand together against a common threat. We must search out some basis of unity."

Said this to a certain Jewish union leader in Leipzig, who answered:

"Understand, I am as democratic as the next one. I am an old Socialist myself. But the main job is to get rid of the Reds in the union. We must prove to the nation that labor is as patriotic as anyone else."

And a certain playwright in Berlin answered:

"I am non-political. I am not a joiner, I am not a signer. I am concerned with art, and art alone. I put on a play, the audiences pack the theater—that is unity enough for me."

And a certain doctor in Dandsbeck answered:

"Don't you, ah, think it would be better not to attract attention? I mean, ah, for Jews it's best not to be too loud."

And a certain housewife in Stuttgart answered:

"Who am I? I'm not an important person. I'm a nobody, what can I do? I'm busy with the children."

Explanations, excuses, apologies. But no unity.

And those who were not Jews said, it's the communists and the Jewish-Bolsheviks they're after. They won't bother us.

And that was June, 1932, in Germany. And by the next winter, Hitler was chancellor, and the Jews and all dissenters had begun their long, tortured trek on the road to a tragic unity. The unity of Bergen-Belsen. The unity of the gas chamber. The unity of ashes.

AND now it is again a sunlit June. And the generals make speeches, the politicians make speeches. (Naturally, with an election approaching.)

And again threat hangs in the air. Again there are portents of blood and agony.

The A-bomb clangs off the grim assembly line. Death is packaged and waiting in the warehouse. In Western Germany the old Nazi hymns ring out. The arms factories of the Ruhr are booming. The state of Israel is endangered by the oilwell diplomats, scheming a new Middle East war. In Peoria and Peekskill the chant of the gas chamber is heard again: **Kill the Jews!**

So the wheel of history swings full turn. And once again a magazine appeals to Jews:

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER
AGAINST A COMMON THREAT!

This time we will not wait to achieve our unity in ashes. This time it will be a unity of the living, a unity of flesh-and-blood, a unity of determined voices vowing:

I will never be found side by side with supporters of Nazis, the murderers of my people!

I will be true to the memory of 6 million dead!

I will fight against anti-Semitism and racism!

I will fight for peace!

Johnson dumped for Marshall in political-military maneuver

WAR & PEACE

IN 1948 Louis A. Johnson, former American Legion commander, raised $1,500,000 for Harry Truman's campaign fund. As a reward he succeeded the mentally-tortured James Forrestal as Secy. of Defense.

Last week Louis Johnson again served the President—as the Administration scapegoat for the blunders of the MacArthur-inspired intervention in Asia. On Sept. 12 Johnson resigned. The President accepted swiftly, named in his place Gen. George C. Marshall, former Army Chief of Staff, ex-Secy. of State.

PASSING THE BUCK: The Johnson resignation was designed in part to perpetuate the myth that 12 weeks of military humiliation in Korea were the result of economies he forced in the military budget. But the **Wall Street Journal** said the basic cause of U.S. problems was "the policy—or, if you will, the lack of policy" of the Administration which intervened in Korea in an "inspirational manner." Said the **Journal:**

> It would be stupidest of all to accept the myth that Mr. Johnson's economy is responsible for our plight. He makes a handy whipping boy but he is not the culprit.

The N. Y. **Times'** military expert Hanson Baldwin said the defense budget was Truman's—not Johnson's. He wrote:

> Many of the weaknesses, many of the faults that Korea revealed are far more fundamental than the regime of Louis Johnson: their roots are to be found deep in the past.

UNDERNEATH IT ALL: But there was more to the resignation than finding a scapegoat, or halting the preventive war talk, or finding a drastic solution to the notorious personal feud between Johnson and Secy. Acheson. The Marshall appointment—and Marshall's immense prestige—served to draw the curtain on the corruption in Washington that had begun to show through. Columnist Joseph Alsop had already spoken of the "Korean mess," the "glaring exposure of the fraudulence of our leadership."

Some commentators saw Marshall's appointment as Truman's newest attempt to curb Gen. MacArthur, his proconsul in the Far East. Max Werner said the appointment presaged a change in American military strategy. Marshall, he said, has no use for the atomic blitz concept and would initiate a more realistic policy based on American land power. Others thought Marshall might effect a shift in the U.S. policy of opposition to admitting China to the UN.

HARRY THE POLITICIAN: A special bill was required in Congress to by-pass the existing law which says that no man who has served in a military post within ten years is eligible for the post as civilian Secy. of Defense. On Friday the bill was passed—220-105 in the House; 47-21 in the Senate.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL
So long, Louie

Republican opposition was vocally bitter, but the fireworks were regarded largely as political. The GOP knew that the President had played a trump card in the election campaign. The Republicans are banking heavily on making the Administration's military-diplomatic bungling the major campaign issue. Marshall will be harder to attack.

MARSHALL IN 1945: Marshall's appointment was welcomed not only on the right, but by such papers as the left-of-center N.Y. **Compass,** and by many liberals. Forgotten was the fact that in 1945 Marshall had been a leader of what the **U.S. News** called "military coercion in diplomacy." The magazine (Nov. 2, 1945) quoted from a Marshall report in which he urged universal military training "to strengthen the hand of the U.S." in diplomacy. It commented:

> Strengthen our hand against whom? Against vanquished Germany and Japan? Against Britain? It must be that we mean against Russia. It must be that we have turned to the philosophy of force instead of reason and that military demonstration instead of the language of reason and justice or self-denial is to be foremost. This is the only solution that Hitler found for Germany's troubles. . . .

Marshall served as Secy. of State from January 1947 to January 1949. He is regarded as author of the Atlantic Pact as much as of the Marshall Plan. Stetson Kennedy, independent candidate for the U.S. Senate from Florida, said he heard Marshall say off-the-record to the National Cotton Council in Atlanta on Jan. 22, 1948:

> "We must get together and do something if we are going to get to be that which we think we are—the dominant nation of the world."

Will you do your part now?

IN the rising hysteria of the past four months nearly two-and-a-half million Americans have signed appeals for peace.

In doing so they joined a still-growing peace army of 350,000,000 "of all nations, and kindreds, and tongues." They signed because the passion for peace is rooted in their hearts and because they know that, where two are opposed, peace cannot be made by one side alone.

Not five percent of the two-and-a-half million are informed about the great army they have joined. The news sources to which they have access suppress all information about it. Those who control these sources know that the truth would give courage and strength to the world army's American recruits.

YET the weapon of truth to strengthen them in the fight is ready at hand.

That weapon is NATIONAL GUARDIAN, the peace paper.

The men and women who have braved the hysteria to get those 2,500,000 signatures for peace have not had it easy. Nor is the job of spreading the peace paper easy. But we put it to every reader today:

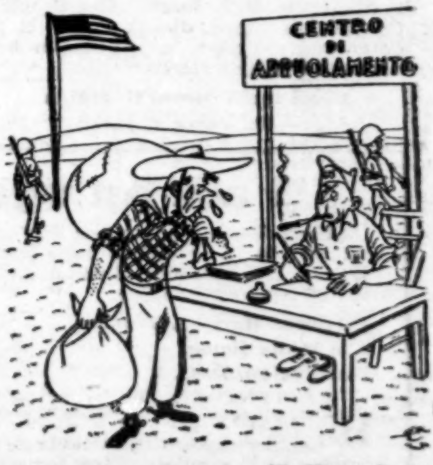
- **Shall the work the peace army has done dwindle away for lack of information to counter the ceaseless barrage of lies in the pro-war press and radio—or will YOU do your part now to strengthen the great foundation that has been laid?**
- **Will you quit under the terrific pressures of the hour—or will you stick in the fight and gird the peace army with the truth?**
- **Will you make this the moment of decision to go out and do your part? Will you NOW recruit four friends to the INFORMED, TRUTH-ARMED peace army?**

The form is on page 2, ready for you to fill in and send. The time is late—but not too late.

—THE EDITORS

Reserves decisive in new beach-head

ON Friday the war situation in Korea was radically changed when U.S. Marines with some South Koreans established a beach-head at Inchon, captured the important Kimpo airfield and drove toward nearby Seoul, Korea's capital 50 miles from the 38th Parallel. At the same time another new beach-head was established on the east coast, a few miles north of Pohang. Primary aim in the north-west was to cut the supply lines of North Korean forces on the southern front. The Inchon area had been pounded to rubble by air power and naval guns. South Korean Rear Admiral Sohn Wun Il said: "The people [inhabitants of Inchon] are happy." The Associated Press said: "They certainly do not look happy."



Vie Nuove, Rome

"I came 1,000 miles to enlist. Where do I defend my country?"
"6,000 miles from here—in Korea."

The "calculated risk" assault in the north had "a good chance of being a pushover," said a lieutenant to the N.Y. **Herald Tribune's** Marguerite Higgins as the men went over the side. Pinned down by rifle fire a little while later, the same lieutenant said: "My God, there are still some left." Gen. Walton Walker, U.S. commander in the south, said it would all be over by winter, and Gen. MacArthur landed his furniture at the new beach-head, prepared to settle down in Seoul. On Monday MacArthur

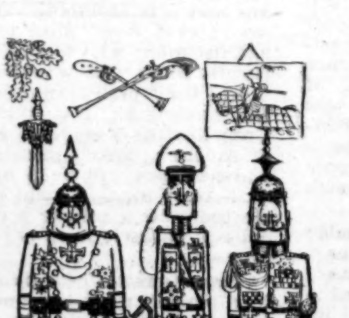
(Continued on following page)

MAX WERNER

German rearmament—will-o'-the-wisp

SECRETARY ACHESON'S and High Commissioner McCloy's pleas for West German rearmament can be explained by the staggering shock produced by the Korean war. Yet it is just this experience which shows the complete military futility of a West German army.

The conclusions drawn from the Korean fighting add up to a simple equation: if in Korea about 10 U.S. divisions are needed for active operations and 15 for an offensive, how much Western land power is needed to balance the land power of the Soviet bloc? On this basis one calculation must be made for the Far East, where 40 Soviet Russian and 120 Chinese first line divisions are stationed; the other for Europe, with 100 Soviet Russian and 50 Soviet-bloc divisions. In case of war the land power of the Soviet bloc will be trebled. West German rearmament is dwarfed in advance by the scope of the armament race between the American and the Soviet giants. A West German army cannot solve the military problem of the Atlantic bloc; but it certainly will spoil it politically.



Die Groene Amsterdammer
"What—us fight?"

THEY WON'T DO IT: The usual argument for German rearmament is that West Germany cannot be defended without a West German military force. To concede to a West German Army the ability to defend Germany means conceding to that army the power to tip the balance against the Soviet bloc. West Germany is neither able nor willing to make a military effort on this scale.

The advocates of rearmament argue that the defense of West Germany cannot be carried out by the U.S. forces and must be assigned to a West German Army. Starting from this premise the proper conclusion would be that West Germany must be written off, since no West German Army would be ever able to hold it.

Today it is Gen. Heinz Guderian, Hitler's last Chief of the General Staff, who is trying to sell America the idea of West Europe's defense by the German eternal and incomparable military superiority. The General declared in an interview in **United States News and World Report** that if there is one soldier in the world who could stop a Soviet offensive it is still the German soldier. He is ready to provide the West with a few German armored divisions which really could stop the invasion.

A LOOK BACKWARD: This is a reckless sales talk combining arrogance with bragging. Lest the myth of German invincibility return, it is timely to remember special reasons which favored the upsurge of German military power in the '30s. This was based, first of all, on the long-range, careful training of the German Reichswehr from 1920 to 1935. This small professional army of 100,000 was undoubtedly the best of its kind in Europe. The other factor was the ruthless total militarization under Hitler between 1933 and 1940. For this no less than Nazi dictatorship was needed.

Still Hitler-Germany was insufficiently prepared for war in 1938-39. In the summer of 1938 Germany had on its western frontier only some 10 divisions. In the fall of 1939, 80% of active German divisions were engaged in the invasion of Poland. Gen. Siegfried Westphal, former Chief of Staff to Fieldmarshal Rundstedt on the Western Front, observed in 1949 that if the French Army had attacked in force in September, 1939, it would have broken through to the Rhine.

The potential strength of a West German force is now being overrated beyond measure. This time German rearmament will have to start literally from nothing; all the component elements of German military power were destroyed. The German generals are ghosts of yesterday, not the real military leaders of tomorrow.

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Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Re-entered as second class matter March 17, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 2, No. 43 178 SEPTEMBER 20, 1950

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

THE MAILBAG

The brighter side

STRATFORD, CONN.

I wish the GUARDIAN would print some of the successes of peace petition canvassers to offset the violence encountered by some.

Take Louis James of Norwalk, who by Aug. 5 had already collected 1,500 signatures single-handed. Then a delegation representing the Provisional State Peace Committee and the People's Party of Bridgeport got Mayor Jasper McLevy's okay for circulating peace petitions in Bridgeport after canvassers had met with interference from police.

Mary K. Cobb

You said it!

DETROIT, MICH.

Just offhand I can't think of any better way to spend a dollar. I try to maintain a schedule of one sub a week. If all your readers did that we would go places.

Kenny Hill

Right and wrong

NEWARK, N. J.

"My country right or wrong, my country" is dead. The new living code is: "My country's might must be just and right."

My five dollars are a sacrifice. I am giving it willingly and pray it will help to establish peace with justice. Cecile J. Treuhaft

G. K. Chesterton once commented in The Defendant: "'My country, right or wrong,' is a thing that no patriot would think of saying except in a desperate case. It is like saying, 'My mother, drunk or sober.'" —Ed.

Harris fights on

SULLIVAN, IND.

Here's five dollars on my pledge for your sustaining fund.

Have just served 53 days at Indiana State Farm because I tried to uphold my oath of office, and am waiting for the next attempt of the local phony patriots to unseat me. The trial is set for Sept. 18.

It is disgusting and discouraging to see men like Wallace, Pressman, and Irwin Shaw join the Pegler, Winchell, Budenz "hate, greed and war" gang.

Dangerous days are ahead with the sacred liberties won for us by our forefathers likely to be trampled underfoot by the Mundt-Rankin-McCarran-Franco-loving fascists who pose as patriots while hating and despising our democracy.

Norval K. Harris,
Judge, Circuit Court

Anything goes

NEW YORK, N. Y.

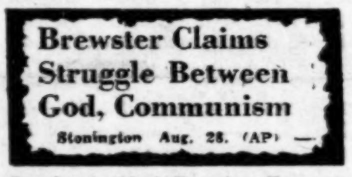
Last night I went downtown on the East Side subway and somewhere along the line two young men got on, each with a Hearst Journal American. When I saw the headline "O'Dwyer Will Go to Mexico," I must have said quite loudly: "Good riddance," and everyone in the car laughed.

You know, I am nearly 84, so I say anything. Martha Van Ausdall

Brewster and God

YARMOUTH, ME.

I am enclosing a specimen of indoctrination which we have to endure in Maine:



Brewster Claims Struggle Between God, Communism

Stonington Aug. 28. (AP) —

Portland (Me.) Evening Express

Sen. Brewster told this to a group at the Stonington Methodist Church. I never knew of but one person who had a halo around his head outside of religious history and that was just before he crossed the "great divide." But I presume the senator must have ascended into Heaven and held a special interview with our Creator and Judge.

Chester E. Thompson

Crime against humanity

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.

The saddest development of our time is the near death of freedom and the progress of political oppression in the U. S. Citizens are being jailed for no greater crimes than exercising their constitutional rights; thus, in practice the Constitution has been reduced to a scrap of paper and its protection barely exists.

Special penalties for political conscience are a crime against humanity, and American officials who impose these penalties are not only subverting the Constitution and violating the fundamental law of the land; they are violating common decency. Vernon Ward

Down on the farm

BAYSIDE, N. Y.

I write to thank you for telling us and your readers about the plans of the Farm Holiday Committee for union people to spend their vacations on the farms of committee members around New Paltz, N. Y.

A thoroughly enjoyable vacation at a very reasonable cost was arranged for us. Farming came alive for us while we lived and spoke with the working farmers. Our vacation was all the fuller for meeting and exchanging views with farmers and their families.

In addition to the usual pleasures of a summer vacation, we have made a richer find—new friends among a community of progressive-minded farmers resulting in an appreciation of a different way of life.

Lee & Norma Gross

A noble nobleman

N. LONG BEACH, CALIF.

In Poland a certain Duke Radziwill, one of the oldest families in Poland, owned 65,000 acres in the province of Kievice, and when they asked him if he was sorry they took the land away from him and distributed it among poor people, he answered:

"No, I am only sorry I did not have more land, because I can't take it with me into the grave."

Not all of this nobility is like him. They are in London and U. S. enjoying the cash they piled away.

Stanley Barski

We like Utah, too

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Because the Progressive Party of Utah knows that the NATIONAL GUARDIAN is a marvelous paper, we are enclosing a contribution of $10 to express our real appreciation.

Rebecca Cram

Ideas never die

MONTGOMERY CREEK, CALIF.

My paternal great-grandsire Henry Hoffman lies buried under a moss-covered stone in a little graveyard in Lyndon Center, Vt. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He was with Gen. Washington that memorable winter at Valley Forge. We are passing through a second Valley Forge now. They were desperate then, faced with British tyranny; today we are faced with a more dangerous tyranny which has been called fascism.

Patriots from all Europe came to join our Continental forces: Lafayette, Baron Steuben, de Kalb, and Kosciusko. Patriots from all over the world formed the International Brigade to fight fascism in Spain. The spirit of freedom will never die. Freedom is an idea: the colonials have an idea. Pierre van Passen tells us that you cannot kill an idea with bombs and guns.

And so patriots from all over the world will join our progressive endeavors: they will be with us at least in spirit. We lack only two elements to win: leadership and unity. John Hoffman

Write for Arze

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I just heard that Jose Antonio Arze is in jail in Bolivia and is very ill. They intend to kill him that way. Can't you publicize it and have people write to the Bolivian government and embassy? As you must know he has been a fighter for many years for the right for people to live in the sun.

Nell King

There's another list

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

It might be a good time to serve notice on the fascist element that we progressives can compile lists of our own and that when they play their game out the progressives will step in and use the powers of government to throw them in jail. When that happens, there will be very few people interested in getting them back out.

The fascists have plenty reason to be afraid. More than two billion people all over the world hating them more and more and becoming more and more determined to kick the "hades" right out of them. Boy! I wouldn't want two billion people hating me and wanting to nail my hide to a barn door! Ted Stuver

An outside power

PARIS, FRANCE

Recently I attended a 50th anniversary celebration of the discovery of radium. Mme. Irene Curie was there, as well as a number of other well-known scientists and persons. An English scientist summed up the situation very well (for me) when he stated that with the dismissal of Joliot-Curie from his position, French science and research were thrown into a pretty helpless condition; practically all research of any importance in the atomic field for peace had been discontinued. He indicated that the situation was disastrous and that only the will of the people could restore to France again her importance in the world of scientific research.

When his speech was translated into French, the crowd cheered and clapped wildly, particularly when he said that this weakening of research was done at the instigation of an outside power. Rene Perlin

How long more?

TAMPICO, MEX.

I join my Mexican friends in wondering how much longer will the American people consent to sending their sons to a distant foreign land to be slaughtered so that Truman may continue his idiotic policy of containing communism and providing territory for our plutocracy to exploit. C. V. Warner

---

Unity — in ashes, or in life?

To mark the Jewish Day of Atonement we reprint this article from the June, 1950, "Jewish Life."

ASH (noun): *the powdery residue of matter that remains after burning.*

IN the end, they were at last united.

It was the terrible unity of ash dust.

But to begin at the beginning:

In the beginning it was June. Germany, 1932. A serene, lovely June, the sky clear, the smell of new leaves in the wind. And June came as it comes now to New York, as it comes to Detroit and Springfield.

There was, it is true, a certain uneasiness. A general made a speech at a college alumni dinner:

"We are threatened on all sides. We must be prepared to defend ourselves. We must muster the greatest army on earth."

The usual thing. Generals love to make speeches.

All in all, a quiet June. A politician in Munich make a speech denouncing communists, the foreign elements, Jews and radicals, people of questionable loyalty, film writers, professors, union leaders.

The usual thing. Politicians love to make speeches. Naturally, with an election approaching.

AND in this June in Germany, 1932, a certain magazine, disturbed and sensing dark portents, approached various Jews, saying:

"There are danger signs, a smell of blood and agony in the air. We must set aside our differences and stand together against a common threat. We must search out some basis of unity."

Said this to a certain Jewish union leader in Leipzig, who answered:

"Understand, I am as democratic as the next one. I am an old Socialist myself. But the main job is to get rid of the Reds in the union. We must prove to the nation that labor is as patriotic as anyone else."

And a certain playwright in Berlin answered:

"I am non-political. I am not a joiner, I am not a signer. I am concerned with art, and art alone. I put on a play, the audiences pack the theater—that is unity enough for me."

And a certain doctor in Dandsbeck answered:

"Don't you, ah, think it would be better not to attract attention? I mean, ah, for Jews it's best not to be too loud."

And a certain housewife in Stuttgart answered:

"Who am I? I'm not an important person. I'm a nobody, what can I do? I'm busy with the children."

Explanations, excuses, apologies. But no unity.

And those who were not Jews said, it's the communists and the Jewish-Bolsheviks they're after. They won't bother us.

And that was June, 1932, in Germany. And by the next winter, Hitler was chancellor, and the Jews and all dissenters had begun their long, tortured trek on the road to a tragic unity. The unity of Bergen-Belsen. The unity of the gas chamber. The unity of ashes.

AND now it is again a sunlit June. And the generals make speeches, the politicians make speeches. (Naturally, with an election approaching.)

And again threat hangs in the air. Again there are portents of blood and agony.

The A-bomb clangs off the grim assembly line. Death is packaged and waiting in the warehouse. In Western Germany the old Nazi hymns ring out. The arms factories of the Ruhr are booming. The state of Israel is endangered by the oilwell diplomats, scheming a new Middle East war. In Peoria and Peekskill the chant of the gas chamber is heard again: **Kill the Jews!**

So the wheel of history swings full turn. And once again a magazine appeals to Jews:

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER
AGAINST A COMMON THREAT!

This time we will not wait to achieve our unity in ashes. This time it will be a unity of the living, a unity of flesh-and-blood, a unity of determined voices vowing:

I will never be found side by side with supporters of Nazis, the murderers of my people!

I will be true to the memory of 6 million dead!

I will fight against anti-Semitism and racism!

I will fight for peace!

Johnson dumped for Marshall in political-military maneuver

WAR & PEACE

IN 1948 Louis A. Johnson, former American Legion commander, raised $1,500,000 for Harry Truman's campaign fund. As a reward he succeeded the mentally-tortured James Forrestal as Secy. of Defense.

Last week Louis Johnson again served the President—as the Administration scapegoat for the blunders of the MacArthur-inspired intervention in Asia. On Sept. 12 Johnson resigned. The President accepted swiftly, named in his place Gen. George C. Marshall, former Army Chief of Staff, ex-Secy. of State.

PASSING THE BUCK: The Johnson resignation was designed in part to perpetuate the myth that 12 weeks of military humiliation in Korea were the result of economies he forced in the military budget. But the **Wall Street Journal** said the basic cause of U.S. problems was "the policy—or, if you will, the lack of policy" of the Administration which intervened in Korea in an "inspirational manner." Said the **Journal**:

> It would be stupidest of all to accept the myth that Mr. Johnson's economy is responsible for our plight. He makes a handy whipping boy but he is not the culprit.

The N. Y. Times' military expert Hanson Baldwin said the defense budget was Truman's—not Johnson's. He wrote:

> Many of the weaknesses, many of the faults that Korea revealed are far more fundamental than the regime of Louis Johnson: their roots are to be found deep in the past.

UNDERNEATH IT ALL: But there was more to the resignation than finding a scapegoat, or halting the preventive war talk, or finding a drastic solution to the notorious personal feud between Johnson and Secy. Acheson. The Marshall appointment—and Marshall's immense prestige—served to draw the curtain on the corruption in Washington that had begun to show through. Columnist Joseph Alsop had already spoken of the "Korean mess," the "glaring exposure of the fraudulence of our leadership."

Some commentators saw Marshall's appointment as Truman's newest attempt to curb Gen. MacArthur, his proconsul in the Far East. Max Werner said the appointment presaged a change in American military strategy. Marshall, he said, has no use for the atomic blitz concept and would initiate a more realistic policy based on American land power. Others thought Marshall might effect a shift in the U.S. policy of opposition to admitting China to the UN.

HARRY THE POLITICIAN: A special bill was required in Congress to by-pass the existing law which says that no man who has served in a military post within ten years is eligible for the post as civilian Secy. of Defense. On Friday the bill was passed—220-105 in the House; 47-21 in the Senate.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL
So long, Louie

Republican opposition was vocally bitter, but the fireworks were regarded largely as political. The GOP knew that the President had played a trump card in the election campaign. The Republicans are banking heavily on making the Administration's military-diplomatic bungling the major campaign issue. Marshall will be harder to attack.

MARSHALL IN 1945: Marshall's appointment was welcomed not only on the right, but by such papers as the left-of-center N.Y. **Compass**, and by many liberals. Forgotten was the fact that in 1945 Marshall had been a leader of what the **U. S. News** called "military coercion in diplomacy." The magazine (Nov. 2, 1945) quoted from a Marshall report in which he urged universal military training "to strengthen the hand of the U.S." in diplomacy. It commented:

> Strengthen our hand against whom? Against vanquished Germany and Japan? Against Britain? It must be that we mean against Russia. It must be that we have turned to the philosophy of force instead of reason and that military demonstration instead of the language of reason and justice or self-denial is to be foremost. This is the only solution that Hitler found for Germany's troubles. . . .

Marshall served as Secy. of State from January 1947 to January 1949. He is regarded as author of the Atlantic Pact as much as of the Marshall Plan. Stetson Kennedy, independent candidate for the U.S. Senate from Florida, said he heard Marshall say off-the-record to the National Cotton Council in Atlanta on Jan. 22, 1948:

> "We must get together and do something if we are going to get to be that which we think we are—the dominant nation of the world."

Will you do your part now?

IN the rising hysteria of the past four months nearly two-and-a-half million Americans have signed appeals for peace.

In doing so they joined a still-growing peace army of 350,000,000 "of all nations, and kindreds, and tongues." They signed because the passion for peace is rooted in their hearts and because they know that, where two are opposed, peace cannot be made by one side alone.

Not five percent of the two-and-a-half million are informed about the great army they have joined. The news sources to which they have access suppress all information about it. Those who control these sources know that the truth would give courage and strength to the world army's American recruits.

YET the weapon of truth to strengthen them in the fight is ready at hand.

That weapon is NATIONAL GUARDIAN, the peace paper.

The men and women who have braved the hysteria to get those 2,500,000 signatures for peace have not had it easy. Nor is the job of spreading the peace paper easy. But we put it to every reader today:

- **Shall the work the peace army has done dwindle away for lack of information to counter the ceaseless barrage of lies in the pro-war press and radio—or will YOU do your part now to strengthen the great foundation that has been laid?**
- **Will you quit under the terrific pressures of the hour—or will you stick in the fight and gird the peace army with the truth?**
- **Will you make this the moment of decision to go out and do your part? Will you NOW recruit four friends to the INFORMED, TRUTH-ARMED peace army?**

The form is on page 2, ready for you to fill in and send. The time is late—but not too late.

— THE EDITORS

Reserves decisive in new beach-head

ON Friday the war situation in Korea was radically changed when U.S. Marines with some South Koreans established a beach-head at Inchon, captured the important Kimpo airfield and drove toward nearby Seoul, Korea's capital 50 miles from the 38th Parallel. At the same time another new beach-head was established on the east coast, a few miles north of Pohang. Primary aim in the north-west was to cut the supply lines of North Korean forces on the southern front. The Inchon area had been pounded to rubble by air power and naval guns. South Korean Rear Admiral Sohn Wun Il said: "The people [inhabitants of Inchon] are happy." The Associated Press said: "They certainly do not look happy."

The "calculated risk" assault in the north had "a good chance of being a pushover," said a lieutenant to the N.Y. **Herald Tribune's** Marguerite Higgins as the men went over the side. Pinned down by rifle fire a little while later, the same lieutenant said: "My God, there are still some left." Gen. Walton Walker, U.S. commander in the south, said it would all be over by winter, and Gen. MacArthur landed his furniture at the new beach-head, prepared to settle down in Seoul. On Monday MacArthur

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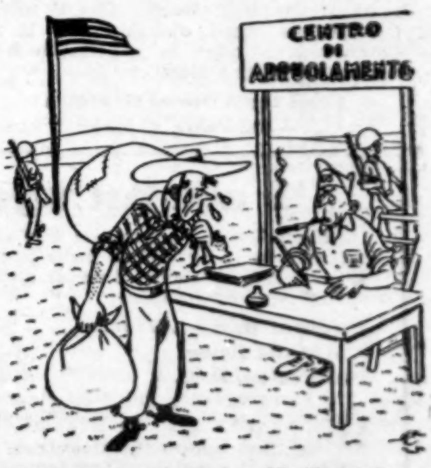


Vie Nuove, Rome

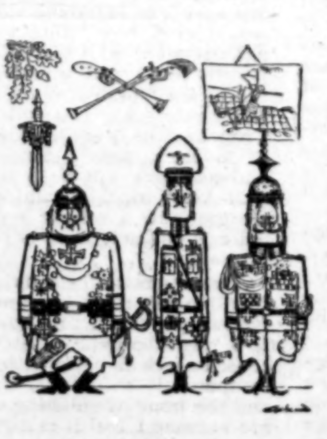
"I came 1,000 miles to enlist. Where do I defend my country?"
"6,000 miles from here—in Korea."

MAX WERNER

German rearmament—will-o'-the-wisp

SECRETARY ACHESON'S and High Commissioner McCloy's pleas for West German rearmament can be explained by the staggering shock produced by the Korean war. Yet it is just this experience which shows the complete military futility of a West German army.

The conclusions drawn from the Korean fighting add up to a simple equation: if in Korea about 10 U.S. divisions are needed for active operations and 15 for an offensive, how much Western land power is needed to balance the land power of the Soviet bloc? On this basis one calculation must be made for the Far East, where 40 Soviet Russian and 120 Chinese first line divisions are stationed; the other for Europe, with 100 Soviet Russian and 50 Soviet-bloc divisions. In case of war the land power of the Soviet bloc will be trebled. West German rearmament is dwarfed in advance by the scope of the armament race between the American and the Soviet giants. A West German army cannot solve the military problem of the Atlantic bloc; but it certainly will spoil it politically.



Die Groene Amsterdammer
"What—us fight?"

THEY WON'T DO IT: The usual argument for German rearmament is that West Germany cannot be defended without a West German military force. To concede to a West German Army the ability to defend Germany means conceding to that army the power to tip the balance against the Soviet bloc. West Germany is neither able nor willing to make a military effort on this scale.

The advocates of rearmament argue that the defense of West Germany cannot be carried out by the U.S. forces and must be assigned to a West German Army. Starting from this premise the proper conclusion would be that West Germany must be written off, since no West German Army would be ever able to hold it.

Today it is Gen. Heinz Guderian, Hitler's last Chief of the General Staff, who is trying to sell America the idea of West Europe's defense by the German eternal and incomparable military superiority. The General declared in an interview in **United States News and World Report** that if there is one soldier in the world who could stop a Soviet offensive it is still the German soldier. He is ready to provide the West with a few German armored divisions which really could stop the invasion.

A LOOK BACKWARD: This is a reckless sales talk combining arrogance with bragging. Lest the myth of German invincibility return, it is timely to remember special reasons which favored the upsurge of German military power in the '30s. This was based, first of all, on the long-range, careful training of the German Reichswehr from 1920 to 1935. This small professional army of 100,000 was undoubtedly the best of its kind in Europe. The other factor was the ruthless total militarization under Hitler between 1933 and 1940. For this no less than Nazi dictatorship was needed.

Still Hitler-Germany was insufficiently prepared for war in 1938-39. In the summer of 1938 Germany had on its western frontier only some 10 divisions. In the fall of 1939, 80% of active German divisions were engaged in the invasion of Poland. Gen. Siegfried Westphal, former Chief of Staff to Fieldmarshal Rundstedt on the Western Front, observed in 1949 that if the French Army had attacked in force in September, 1939, it would have broken through to the Rhine.

The potential strength of a West German force is now being overrated beyond measure. This time German rearmament will have to start literally from nothing; all the component elements of German military power were destroyed. The German generals are ghosts of yesterday, not the real military leaders of tomorrow.

(Continued from preceding page)

was reported counting North Korean dead, remarking with a grin to his personal physician at the sight of 200 bodies:

> **"Doc, these patients you will never have to work on. You're getting a holiday today."**

QUESTION OF RESERVES: The **Times'** Hanson Baldwin pointed out that the question of the size of North Korean reserves was still decisive and uncertain. AP quoted a U.S. officer at Inchon:

> **"If our intelligence is correct, then we can bust this thing wide open. But if it is not—then we are in deep trouble."**

Baldwin said it was premature to judge the long-range effect of the landing; it was clear "the enemy was throwing in forces piece-meal in an attempt to delay the Allied advance until he could mobilize his reserves." He recalled the U.S. landing at Salerno and "the false theory that our great air superiority would make it impossible for the enemy to give battle. . . ."

In the south, North Korean troops were pulling back north and west of Taegu, but changes in the front were small and inconclusive at press time.

GETTING NO HELP: Max Werner in the N.Y. **Compass** noted that the U.S. has immense air superiority against an army which has no air force and is fighting with "good but not first class land weapons of World War II vintage, nothing of later models." For political reasons, he said, China and Russia are not "strengthening North Korea substantially."

There was, in fact, little evidence, if any, that the Koreans were getting help from anyone.

FOOTNOTE: In 7 S. Korean provinces from which the Syngman Rhee government has been driven, local elections have been held in the last month. In South Chunchong, the most populous, three million voted. Altogether, 12,365 persons were elected to village committees—11,000 peasants, 616 manual workers, 454 clerical workers, 128 merchants, 43 factory owners and 34 intellectuals—and 3,000 to township committees and 500 to county committees. Elections were preceded by land reforms, new labor laws, restored union organizations.

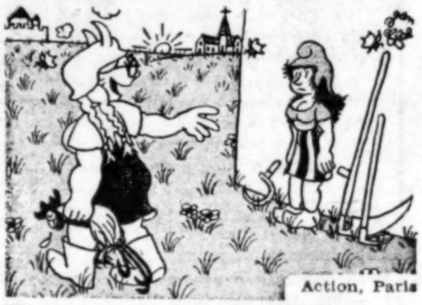
These People's Committees are restoring the form of government set up in 1945 throughout all Korea after the Japanese surrender and before the arrival of the U.S. forces. The People's Committees were dissolved by U.S. Commander Hodge in the South but continued in the North.

Boost the National Guardian
—the Peace Paper!

Big Three split on German army

TO THE LUXURIOUS $120-a-day Lucius Boomer suite on the 37th floor of N.Y.'s Waldorf-Astoria, the State Dept. in Washington recently shipped its huge mahogany conference table. Around it last week gathered the foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain and France. Their aim: to accelerate the western offensive against the Soviet Union.

Main job for Secy. Acheson (flanked by four military aides) was to get agreement on the rearmament of Western Germany. But the U.S. delegation ran into trouble. Britain and France fear a rearmed Germany. They were willing to increase the size of the Federal German police for "internal security" but not as a part of Western Europe's armed forces. The U.S. demanded armed German divisions in West Europe's "defense."



Action, Paris

"Let me eat your rooster, Marianne . . . I'll crow for you every morning."

NO AGREEMENT: After two days France's Schuman and Britain's Bevin agreed to ask their governments for instructions on German rearmament—in other words, they held firm. The N.Y. **Times** reported they had insisted that their own rearmament have priority, that German units be placed under the Supreme Atlantic Commander.

The U.S. could apply all sorts of pressure to swing the others around. As the Big Three met, the Senate passed the $17,000,000,000 supplemental appropriation bill—with a rider to halt all Marshall Plan funds to any nation that shipped to the Soviet bloc any potentially military article.

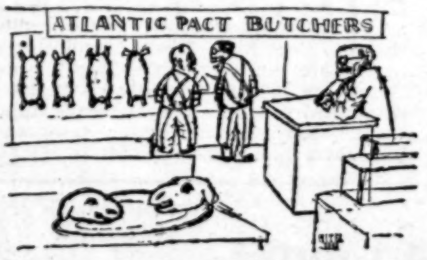
The French and British governments were caught between Washington on the one hand and, on the other, pressure from their own plain people whose demand for butter before guns could be heard even at the Waldorf.

WORKERS RESTLESS: Living standards in West Europe, in 1947 already 10% below pre-war, have been further lowered by the Marshall Plan and rearmament. In **France,** Catholic, Communist, and Socialist federations of labor have joined to fight for the 40-hour-week at higher pay. In **Italy** the General Confederation of Labor, backed by smaller Catholic and Socialist labor groups, is battling for higher wages. In **Western Germany** workers are striking for higher pay. In **Britain** the Trades Union Congress cast off the wage freeze.

On Thursday, the ministers adjourned to make way at the Waldorf for the 12-power Atlantic Pact Council meeting on rearmament. They would meet again Monday. Their interim communique was vague. Press reports said the three countries would end the state of war with Germany and give the Bonn government its own foreign office. In Bonn, non-Communist members of Parliament petitioned the UN to condemn Soviet "crimes" in Germany. The move was believed a move to win UN recognition of Bonn as the sole legal government of Germany.

CHINA AND JAPAN: Only one afternoon at the Waldorf was devoted to Asia. The N.Y. **Times** reported that Bevin had agreed to join France and the U.S. in a complaint to the UN if China should try to take Taiwan (Formosa). If true, this indicated a British retreat on China.

In Washington, President Truman announced that the U.S. was pressing for a quick Japanese peace treaty and would institute discussions in the Far Eastern Commission, of which Russia is a member. The press interpreted the President's statement as meaning the U.S. would go ahead with or without Russian participation. John Foster Dulles, political adviser to the State Dept., has completed the task of planning U.S. policy on the Japanese treaty. The usual "informed sources" said the U.S. would not only seek bases in Japan but the right to move U.S. armed forces throughout the Japanese islands.



Action, Paris

"But Mr. Truman promised that if we let them shear us we'd be safe."

UNITED NATIONS

Six nations vote to hear Peking

ON AUG. 27 and 29, according to the Chinese government, U.S. planes violated China's frontiers to bomb and strafe villages in Manchuria and Chinese civilian boats on the right bank of the Yalu River. It said 33 Chinese citizens were killed or wounded in the two attacks.

China's complaint was taken up by the UN Security Council last week. Earlier U.S. delegate Austin had conceded that a U.S. plane might have carried out bombings in China "by mistake." But he fought to prevent the Council from inviting representatives of the Chinese government to attend debates on its complaints. In the discussion he referred to the Chinese government as "Chinese Communists" or "Mr. Chou (Chou En-lai, foreign minister) and his group." He dismissed the basic issues as Soviet propaganda, made much of the fact that the U.S. had promised to pay damages and favored a UN commission of investigations. Six nations (Soviet Union, Britain, France, Norway, India, Yugoslavia) voted to invite Chinese representatives—one short of the required seven. The U.S., Cuba, and Chiang Kai-shek's delegate voted against. Egypt and Ecuador abstained.

SOVIET VETOES AUSTIN: Austin then won a vote to consider his resolution for an investigating commission before the Council took up a Soviet resolution to condemn the alleged U.S. attack. Malik vetoed the U.S. proposal for a commission. He said:

> **"Suppose a gangster decided to sneak into the house of a free and peaceful citizen. He throws a bomb through the window. When the indignant owner calls the police, the latter admits he has thrown the bomb and offers to pay for the damage if the owner will let him go into the house to inspect the damage, accept the gangster's version of the crime and refuse to hear the owner's version. Moreover he insists on sending a commission of inquiry without prior consent of the owner."**

Arguing for condemnation Malik read a pile of cables from Chinese organiza-

(Continued on following page)

'I am an agent of a foreign power: the Way of Righteousness'

The following letter was sent to Washington and released to the religious press last week by Claude Williams, founder and director of the People's Institut of Applied Religion:

President Harry S. Truman,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: The Department of Justice

HONORABLE SIR: In light of certain legislation pending before the Congress, and of its implications to the religious freedoms and civil liberties of our country; in light of the Kingdom of God teachings of the Scriptures, and of their implications for peace and happiness to the world; I, Claude C. Williams, as a colonist of the Kingdom of Heaven wish to register as a representative of a foreign power.

I am a member of the WAY: the Way of Righteousness as set forth in the Bible, the Way "persecuted even unto the death" by Saul of Tarsus. "This Way" is the oldest underground movement of history, and the most effective; the most effective because it has been and is an uncompromising fight with the people against subjugation and oppression and a fight with them for freedom and justice. Its most worthy work in our own country was done with the Underground Railroad when sold and bought people in the South were helped to freedom.

My Commission, Sir, from the Captain of This Way is to "Preach the Gospel to every nation, to proclaim Good News to the poor of all nations and peoples and kindreds and tongues."

Our program, Sir, is Peace on earth, good will toward all men everywhere.

Our goal, Sir, is to conquer the world. Our method is peaceful penetration. Our weapon is Love. And our slogan is, "Obey God rather than men."

THIS Way pre-dates any political or non-political system of the present-day world. It has never been nor can it ever be incorporated under any political state; neither has it submitted its conscience to the decree of kings nor to the legal opinion of courts. The world charter of this movement was given to Abraham, reaffirmed to Isaac and confirmed to Jacob. Its beginning was as a slave uprising in Egypt, a rebellion of subjugated people against tyranny and a struggle to have their own religion, land and government.

Whenever people have sought these inalienable rights, from Egypt through to Rome, Germany, England to our own America, oppressive forces have "outlawed" the movement as being subversive, condemned its members as heretics and imprisoned its leaders as criminals.

The beasts of Babylon have always sought to "devour and break in pieces, and stamp the residue with their feet." But today the peoples of the whole earth are rising up, rising up to throw off the yoke of oppressors and to have their own land and government and religion free from outside interference. This is the Way, Sir, "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

I am proud to be a witness for This Way. My membership in it is voluntary. My work with it is from conviction.

NOW I do not know where the Kingdom of God is. But the current morality of your government clearly shows it is not here.

I shall pray and continue to work for its coming upon all the earth, which work will most certainly be considered subversive by your present Department of Justice. Moreover, it seems clear to me there are agents of Mammon within your government who would even now "Shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; who will not go in themselves, neither permit those who would enter to go in;" and who, unless their plan is opposed quickly and effectively, will surely make it a political offense to preach the Gospel of the Kingdom of God in the United States of America. This I suspect is the real purpose of, and am sure will be a use made of, the so-called anti-communist bill which was passed in the Senate today by a vote of seventy to seven; and which bill you yourself have expressed some fear of being misused.

I am personally convinced such "wickedness in high places" must be opposed by every person who "knows the truth and by the truth has been made free." And to oppose this wickedness in every way conscience will permit, to respectfully ask you, Sir, to oppose it with every means of your high office, and the hope of enlisting other persons to oppose it, are reasons I feel it is my religious duty to register as an agent of the Kingdom to which I owe and as a minister of the Gospel have vowed allegiance.

In the name of Him who was called the Prince of Peace and who said, "The field is the world," I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) Claude C. Williams

Route No. 1, Box 268
Helena, Alabama
September 12, 1950

(Continued from preceding page)

tions protesting the alleged attacks. His resolution was defeated, 8 to 1.

But the Council was to take up next China's complaint of U.S. aggression against Taiwan (Formosa). Some UN observers thought that on this issue the Council could not refuse to invite representatives of the Chinese government. In its continued opposition to admission of China to the UN, the U.S. was bucking its allies in Europe. The **N.Y. Times** reported from Paris that "the admittance of the Communist China regime to the UN is regarded in Europe as urgent."

UNITED NATIONS

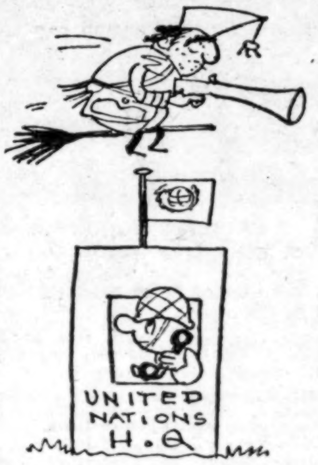
Korea and China No. 1 on Assembly agenda

Guardian UN correspondence

LAKE SUCCESS

THE fifth General Assembly session opened right after the meetings of the Big Three foreign ministers, whose decisions will influence many delegations in the early stages. Little else as to the outcome of the Assembly's next three months of work is clear to prophetically-minded delegates and observers. But at least the UN, after going through its crisis which started with the Soviet walk-out in January and reached a climax with sanctions against North Korea in June, has returned to its normal atmosphere: bickering as usual on political issues.

Many hailed UN's action in Korea as a manifestation of strength in handling aggression. To those who understand better how a world organization must work it was a manifestation of weakness, showing as it did that UN had fallen under control of one group of members—the Western bloc. UN was never meant to represent only one trend. At the root of UN's weakness were the absence of the Soviets and non-representation of the real government of China.



Daily Worker, London

"Another general coming up for the UN forces in Korea."

Malik's continued participation in Security Council meetings after his term as president expired, and the fact that a big Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky is taking part in the Assembly, show that the Soviets will now stay and fight rather than withdraw and let the West run amok. Nobody knows what they plan to offer at this Assembly, but certainly they will make peace their keynote and confront the Assembly with the 350,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

STOP PLAYING OSTRICH: Korea and China will be the two big issues. Korea is on the Assembly's agenda because of the UN Korean Commission, which reports to it every year. China is on the agenda in the form of the Chiang group's complaint of "Soviet aggression" in China (allegedly responsible for the Communist victory there). It will also come up under item 62 of the provisional agenda: "Recognition by UN of the representation of a member state." This means examination of delegates' credentials when their legality is challenged, as the Peking government has challenged those of the delegates from Formosa. Faced with changes of regimes, the Assembly has to come out with some clear-cut policy about it and stop playing ostrich as far as China is concerned.

China again is part of the 20-year, 10-point program for achieving peace through UN, which Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie has put on the agenda. Among Lie's points are a new attempt to solve atomic and armaments control, promotion of technical aid to backward areas, advancement of colonial peoples toward self-rule, and acceptance and application of the principle that **all** nations (including China) must be UN members.

The Soviets may put China on the agenda in a more specific form after the Assembly opens, and a continual shower of telegrams from the Peking government requesting admission is expected.

NOVEMBER—AND AFTER: Recent Security Council debates have shown that the U.S. is virtually alone in wanting to keep China out. Even France, disliking the Peking government because it has recognized Viet Nam's Ho Chi-minh, voted in favor of inviting it to take part (without vote) in the Council debate on U.S. action in Formosa and bombing of Manchuria. But the 20 Latin American republics, at least, won't vote for China without an okay from the U.S., and that won't come at least until after the November elections.

Had it not been for the Korean affair, this Assembly would have seen the consolidation of a third or neutral bloc—mainly Asiatic and Latin nations—which would have pressed for an end to the cold war and a solution of the atomic control problem, touchstone of East-West relations. As things are, such a bloc might get into the act after the November elections.

Meanwhile there is (as usual) one big cold war item on the agenda under the heading of Human Rights, submitted by Australia, Britain and the U.S.: Russia's alleged failure to repatriate World War II prisoners. The debate on internationalization of Jerusalem (voted last year but never implemented) will start again with the Arabs fighting hopelessly for it.

WHERE YOU COME IN: Critical as is the world background to the Fifth Assembly's meeting, the atmosphere now is better than it has been since January.

The attempt in Korea to solve a problem by war, instead of by the peaceful means of conciliation which are UN's proper instruments, is regrettable; but at least Korea has stirred up unprecedented public interest in UN debates, and world public opinion is more than ever in a position to play a decisive role.

Much of the outcome of this Assembly depends on the interest for peace expressed by the peoples of the world, and the pressure they can bring upon their own representatives.

PEACE

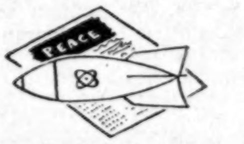
Churchmen rallied against war drive

FROM PORTLAND, ORE., came a letter to the Peace Information Center in New York:

> **As a mother of sons who have served in the army of the war just closed and of sons who must soon go to Korea to fight an unjust and senseless war. I will sign any and every peace petition presented to me. But had I not a son in the world I would still be one among the millions and millions of the people who long for peace throughout God's beautiful earth. May God protect and further and bless this great, magnificent appeal for World Peace in the name of His Son, the Prince of Peace.**

- IN DELAWARE, OHIO, 515 ministers attending the Ohio Area Methodist Pastors School gravely listened as Dr. Theodore Parker Ferris, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston, told them that it is the church's responsibility to renounce the hydrogen bomb as an "inhuman . . . un-Christian instrument." He said:

> **"For the Christian there is absolutely no justification for organized mob violence which we call war. . . . If the hydrogen bomb serves no other purpose, it may at least accomplish this. Its very magnitude may bring Christians to the point where they say, 'This must stop.'"**



- IN PASADENA, CALIF., the local chapter of the American Assn. for the United Nations drew up a petition urging the UN Security Council to outlaw all forms of atomic warfare.
- IN WATERLOO, IA., Democrat Albert J. Loveland, who resigned a post in the Dept. of Agriculture to run for the U.S. Senate, called for a ban on the A-bomb. He told an audience:

> **"If any of your folks want to declare war on China tomorrow, or drop an atomic bomb on Moscow next week, do not vote for me Nov. 7."**

FARMERS AND BABIES: Everywhere people sought peace. A few despaired of finding it in the U.S.: a band of 20 Quaker farmers in Alabama announced they would emigrate to Costa Rica to escape this nation's war economy. But most folks were standing fast and thousands were actively working to avert war. To the New York office of the Labor Peace Conference from **St. Louis, Mo.,** came 5,000 new signatures to peace petitions; from **Dearbrook, Wisc.,** signed petitions marked, "all farmers"; from **Santa Fe, N.M.,** one petition with a tiny fingerprint: "This is the thumbprint of our 16-month old daughter."

Preparations went ahead for the organization's shop stewards and delegates Peace Conference in New York City Sept. 23. Slavic-Americans were preparing a national Slavic-American Conference on Peace in New York Oct. 6-8, called by the American Slav Congress.

In **Ohio** peace groups announced they would poll all candidates on their position on banning the A-bomb and mediating the Korean war.

In **New York City** William McCarthy, seaman arrested and beaten Aug. 2 for participating in a peace rally at Union Square, was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse for disorderly conduct. The work for peace went on and war jitters got worse. When a subway train caused a short circuit with a loud report, a blinding flash and billows of smoke, cries of "It's war!" and "Bombers!" set off a full-scale panic: 1,000 passengers stampeded, a score were injured.

In **Los Angeles** two women peace petitioners charged with disturbing the peace were acquitted by a jury; in **Columbus, Ohio,** charges were dismissed against Albert Shtasel, arrested for circulating a petition.

POLITICS

Progressives name 8 new leaders

We of the Progressive Party are confident that, given a free and fair opportunity to choose, the peace-loving, democratic spirit of the American people will reject the bipartisan authors of preventive war and police state and reverse their policies.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING of the National Committee of the Progressive Party had the foregoing to say in Chicago last weekend, as 1950 political campaigns got under way in which Progressives contended for national, state and local offices in at least 14 states.

Confronted with reports of repression, intimidation, police brutality and hoodlumism across the nation (see Freedoms, below), the Progressives strengthened their leadership with the election of eight new national committeemen; girded for a last-ditch fight to kill the McCarran-Kilgore version of the Mundt Bill; and issued a policy statement reinforcing the position on foreign and domestic affairs which brought about the defection of Henry A. Wallace from the party last July.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

ROGGE VOTED DOWN: The foreign policy portions of the statement met with opposition from O. John Rogge, who was absent from a series of meetings which brought forth the committee's position on the Korean war last July. Rogge's proposal for a special convention to reconsider the party opposition to the Korean war was rejected by an all but unanimous vote, only one other committee member supporting him.

(The statement as finally edited will appear in next week's GUARDIAN.)

Seated as new national committeemen during the weeknd meeting were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, candidate for U.S. Senator in N.Y.; Robert Morss Lovett, governor of the Virgin Islands during the Roosevelt-Wallace administration; Vincent Hallinan, San Francisco attorney for Harry Bridges in the recent perjury frame-up; Miss Pearl Hart, Chicago civil liberties attorney; Rev. Dudley Burr, chairman of the Connecticut Progressive Party; Sam Parks, union leader and candidate for Congress in the 1st District, Illinois; and Richard Stoverman of Atlanta, leader of the fight to save Carl Henderson from execution in Georgia in a murder frame-up.

The plot to keep Illinois PP out

THIS IS THE WAY the conspiracy was hatched and executed to keep the Illinois Progressive Party off the ballot:

Illinois law requires 200 signatures from each of the 20 counties—10,000 in all. The PP turned in 50,000 signatures, 250 to 275 from each of 59 counties.

The day the party filed its petitions, the Cook County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars declared the PP subversive and moved, under Illinois law, to keep the party off the ballot. VFW Adjutant of Council is Capelle H. Damrell, a Democratic party hack.

RECOVERS FUMBLE: But the VFW did not use the "subversive" approach at the hearing. It challenged the signatures instead. The law provides that a legal Illinois voter can file objections. The VFW slipped up, filed objections in the name of the Cook County Council, a fact PP attorneys pointed out to the State Officers Electoral Board. Although the statutory time limit for objection—five days—had passed, the board allowed the VFW to substitute Damrell as the complainant.

A Republican judge refused to act on a PP motion to restrain the board but was willing to give the other side 2 days to answer. In 20 days the deadline for certification would be past.

ONE LAST CHANCE: The electoral board, made up of three state officials, all regular Democrats, received affidavits from clerks and others that there were not 200 valid signatures. It ignored glaring discrepancies in the "evidence" pointed out by PP attorneys, ruled the PP off the ballot.

One last chance remains: If the PP can get the matter into the Illinois Supreme Court, it has a fool-proof case; but to do so it must institute suit against the Certifying Board headed by Gov. Adlai Stevenson. The Governor can be sued only with his consent. PP State Director William H. Miller wired the Governor asking his consent, noted that in 1948 Gov. Green agreed to let a similar case come to court.

(Continued on following page)

V—WHY THE U. S. ABANDONED PEACE

The moneybag patriots freeze wages, raise rents—and reap profits

By Tabitha Petran

IN 1938 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT defined fascism as "ownership of a government by an individual, by a group or by any other controlling private power." Today the handful of financial interests—whose control of the American economy was exposed by the Temporary National Economic Committee more than a decade ago—own the government of the U. S.

In a series of articles the GUARDIAN has shown how the dominant money groups—the Morgans and the Rockefellers—put their "men in government" to scrap Roosevelt's peace program and to launch what Virgil Jordan, leading big business spokesman, called "a career of imperialism."

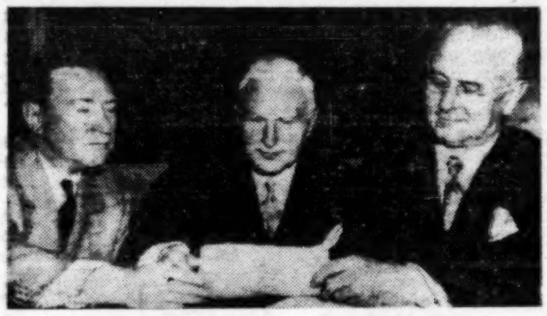
Since 1945 Morgan and Rockefeller men have occupied key posts in U. S. foreign and domestic policy-making agencies. In turn they have handpicked their administrative staffs. In addition to the names given in the last four issues of the GUARDIAN, these are some of the more prominent Morgan and Rockefeller "men in government":

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH, brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr.; board chairman of Rockefeller's Chase National Bank; chairman of the National Advisory Committee on International Finance, which counsels the Treasury; head of the President's Committee on International Trade, with dominant influence in the Point Four Program. He picked Dewey to run for governor this year.

Chase National, the nation's third largest bank, is influential in oil, coal, railroads, metal mining, electric manufacturing, dairy products, sugar refining. It leads the list of 54 U. S. banks receiving commitments from the Economic Cooperation Administration; by April, 1950, it had extended $580,000,000 in credits under this program. Chase has loaned about $75,000,000 to Franco Spain and headed a syndicate which in the last year loaned $97,000,000 to France. The Rockefellers, through Chase National and their oil firms, have been chief beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan (GUARDIAN, April 19, 1950).

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, chairman of the National Production Authority; president of Morgan's International Telephone & Telegraph (IT&T).

IT&T is a big bond holder in the Spanish Telephone Co. One of the world's largest cartels, it was linked to the German cartel system. Board chairman Sosthenes Behn supported the pre-war pro-Nazi German-American Board of Trade and was an intimate of the Nazi banker Kurt von Schroder who, with Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, sent the Nazi agent Gerhardt Westrick here before the war. Westrick was pre-war representative in Germany of John Foster Dulles' law firm Sullivan & Cromwell.



FAIRLESS, HARRISON & SAWYER

U. S. Steel plus AT&T plus Commerce—Wow!

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD, U. S. deputy to Atlantic Pact Council, member of Morgan law firm Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl.

JAMES BRUCE, former vice president of Chase National; former ambassador to Argentina; till last April director of National Defense Assistance Program (European rearmament); brother of David Bruce, son-in-law of Andrew Mellon, former Asst. Secy. of Commerce, former ECA director in France, now ambassador to France. James Bruce was succeeded as NDAP head by JAMES OHLEY of Mellon law firm Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

RALPH K. DAVIES, former Petroleum Administrator for War, former official in various Rockefeller oil companies, reported to be slated as head of Dept. of Interior's new oil authority. The oil trust staffs the Armed Service Petroleum Board and Petroleum Advisory Committee, which control military oil.

WHO GETS THE DOUGH? Money power has run the government to its own immense profit. When war came in Korea, corporations were in the strongest financial position in history: their net working capital had increased 185% since World War II began. From 1945-49 they had piled up $135,200,000,000 in profits before taxes, $78,800,000,000 after taxes.

In 1950 corporate profits before taxes will top $35,000,000,000—30% over 1949. In addition, $15,000,000,000 in profits will be set aside for depreciation (no taxes). Total profit take thus will be over $50,000,000,000 in one year. (The people are being asked to pay $50,000,000,000 a year for "defense"—that is, for the defense of unlimited profiteering).

Huge profit increases result from price rises and increased worker productivity. Output per man hour now is 32% higher than in 1939 and 65% higher than in 1929. Profits after taxes increased 27% in the first half of 1950 over 1949; sales rose only 8%. In steel profit increase was 19%; sales rose only 3%.

THEY GET THE DOUGH: Biggest profiteers are the monopoly enterprises dominated by the same handful of interests that run the government. For example:

GENERAL MOTORS (DuPont-Morgan), with 41% of the assets of the industry, earned $183,400,000 in profits after taxes in 1939 and $656,400,000 in 1949—up 258%. In first half of 1950, GM net profits were $485,000,000 and by year's end will reach $1,000,000,000. U. S. STEEL (Morgan), with 29% of the industry's assets and 35% of its ingot capacity, earned $41,100,000 in 1939 and $165,900,000 in 1949—up 300%. In first half of 1950 its earnings were $119,079,238. GENERAL ELECTRIC (Morgan) with 16% of the industry's assets increased its profits from $56,241,083 in 1939 to $125,639,051 in 1949 and to $77,444,992 in the first half of 1950. WESTINGHOUSE (Rockefeller-Mellon) with 13% of the industry's assets jumped its profits from $18,900,000 to $67,200,000 in 1949—an increase of more than 250%. STANDARD OIL OF N. J. (Rockefeller) from $89,100,000 in 1939 to $269,000,000 in 1949—an increase of 202%.

AND SO DO THEY: The big money combines dominate consumer industries as well. The consumer's 1939 dollar was worth 59 cents in 1949; retail prices of consumer goods were up 70% over 1939. This price gouging in foods, textiles, etc., is reflected in the tremendous profit increases chalked up by General Foods (Morgan-Rockefeller), Standard Brands (Morgan), Continental Can (Morgan-Goldman Sachs), American Can (Morgan), National Dairy (Morgan), Borden (Rockefeller), National Biscuit (Morgan), Swift & Co. (Kuhn Loeb, Morgan), and so on.

While the money power is systematically looting the country in the name of patriotism, the government it controls exacts a wage freeze from workers, refuses to enact an excess profits tax or hold down prices and rents, and exacts the heaviest taxes from those least able to pay.

(Continued from preceding page)

SIMPLER IN CHICAGO: The conspiracy was simpler in the 29th Senatorial District (Chicago). A machine Democrat appeared before the city electoral board, offered a typewritten list of names culled from the petitions for Charles McCord, PP candidate for State representative. These persons, he said without offering proof, were either dead or had voted in other parties' primaries. The two Democratic members of the board deliberated briefly, ruled McCord off the ballot. (The Republican member stayed away.) The PP will take that case to court.

McCord, a Negro, is running in an area with a population one-third Negro and without Negro representation.

Whether or not the PP makes the ballot state-wide the campaign will center on the 1st Chicago District where Sam Parks, Secretary-Treasurer, District 1, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), will run for Congress on the PP line. His petitions, filed separately, have already been certified. Parks led the Wilson strike two years ago. District 1 is now represented by William Dawson, Democrat, one of the two Negroes in Congress.

Indiana: No room for PP

The fight to keep the PP off the ballot triumphed in Marion County, Indiana, too. There the election board ruled the party's petitions invalid. It charged, but did not prove, "irregularities" and "forgeries."

Forrest W. Davis, chairman of the Marion County PP, said:

> **"It is apparent that the Republican and Democratic parties do not desire candidates on the ballot who challenge the present war program."**

New York: ALP gains

In New York another Republican candidate jumped his party's traces and accepted ALP support. He is Philip Watson, running for Municipal Court Justice in West Harlem, just north of Rep. Vito Marcantonio's district. Earlier William Bianchi, candidate for state senator from Marc's district, came out

DuBois & Marc
& McManus
& All

for Marcantonio for re-election. Last July John A. Ross, another GOP Municipal Court candidate, welcomed ALP backing.

The Republican County committee was busy trying to disown its rebels.

A LOT OF BASTIONS: Marcantonio's coalition opponent James G. Donovan tried to rally the Young Democrats at a luncheon but only 23 showed up. He told the 23:

> **"There's nothing wrong with me as a tripartite candidate except what money would cure. I am temporarily the victim of apathy."**

Then he outlined his world views. He said Formosa was "an island bastion of our Eastern defenses" and "the UN in this situation is just a shibboleth." He called Gibraltar another "island bastion protecting the Mediterranean" and added:

> **"Franco therefore should be treated with silk gloves. No theoretical or academic considerations of freedom in Spain should be allowed to interfere."**

Puerto Rico, he said, is an "island bastion defending the Panama Canal" and therefore ought not to be independent. He supported the McCarran Bill, he said.

LABOR LEADERS SPLIT: Acting Mayor Impelliteri's persistence in running for mayor of New York as an independent split the top labor leadership. The city CIO went on record for Democratic candidate Justice Pecora. AFL brass is divided between Impelliteri and Pecora. The State AFL is split between Gov. Dewey and Democrat Walter Lynch for Governor.

New Hampshire: Up Tobey

Old-guard Republicans fought and lost to a maverick in New Hampshire. Seventy-year-old Sen. Tobey, by 1,132 votes, nosed out his opponent in the Republican primaries, J. Wesley Powell, former administrative assistant to New Hampshire's reactionary senior Sen. H. Styles Bridges.

Tobey had voted against a direct loan to Franco; for a 75c minimum wage; for confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; for public housing; agains curbing labor from industry-wide bargaining.

CHARLES TOBEY

The people had sense

FREEDOMS

Registration law is passed in L.A.

THE Cal-Neva is one of Reno's biggest gambling joints. Last week its manager, Morrey Brodsky, lined up his 105 employes—dealers, dice men, B-girls, pit bosses, waitresses, janitors—and presented them with a loyalty oath and an ultimatum: "Sign or get out." They signed. Not even the girl who poses nude in a champagne glass was spared. Thereupon the manager of Harold's Club, a bigger joint with 600 employees, announced he would march his entire staff through the streets with a brass band and administer a non-Communist oath on the steps of the court house.

For such antics laughter would seem the best antidote. But it wasn't funny. The madness was spreading.

JACKSONVILLE TRAGEDY: From **Jacksonville, Fla.,** came a story that recalled the first dark days of Hitler Germany:

Alexander W. Trainor was once an active progressive. Five years ago, for reasons of his own, he quit all activity, bought a home next door to the chief of police, settled down to a quiet life. But he was still listed on the voting records as a Communist; when the city adopted an ordinance banning Communists, he was the first arrested, convicted and sentenced to 90 days. Last week Alexander W. Trainor stabbed himself in the stomach with an ice pick. He was not expected to live.

LOS ANGELES GIVES IN: Last week one of the nation's largest cities succumbed to hysteria. With one dissenting vote, the City Council of **Los Angeles** adopted three ordinances requiring members of "communistic organizations" to register with the police. Sponsors boasted that the new laws "insure that Communists cannot find refuge in the 458 square miles of this city." Penalty: six months in jail and a $500 fine. Each day of failure to comply constitutes a separate offense. Earlier the county had adopted the same ordinances and had arrested the first victim: Harry Steinberg, county legislative director of the Communist Party.

A court test of the county law was scheduled for later this month. Legal

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action against the city law was being planned. Similar legislation was pending in **San Francisco** and other California cities.

Also in Los Angeles Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, top-flight jet propulsion scientist at the California Institute of Technology, was sentenced to four years in prison. A jury found him guilty of perjury in denying he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. Another Caltech scientist, Dr. Hsue Shen Tsien, one of the world's great authorities on jet propulsion, was being held for deportation as an alien "subversive."

Hysteria rides high

- **In Michigan** Gov. G. Mennen Williams signed four bills setting up a state police "anti-subversive" squad and extending the provisions of an existing criminal syndicalism law.
- **In Miami, Fla.,** a new law was in effect requiring registration of "communists" and curbing public meetings and distribution of literature.

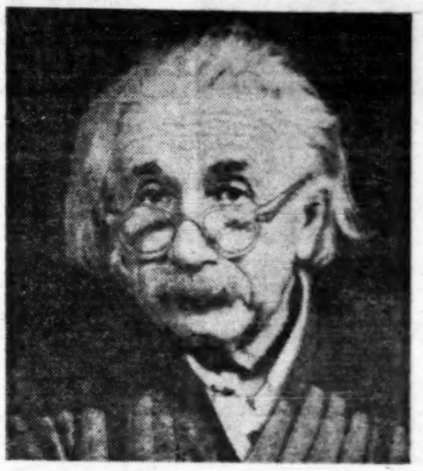
SMEAR GOES ON: Gypsy Rose Lee, strip-teaser and author, was the newest target in an organized effort to drive out of the entertainment field all persons suspected of progressive leanings. An American Legion official cited her listing in **Red Channels,** a blacklist complied for profit by ex-FBI agents. Earlier dismissal of actress Jean Muir from a television show because her name appeared on the blackilst was protested by Actors Equity and many prominent entertainment figures.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to cite for contempt of Congress Frederick V. Field, former officer of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Philip Jaffe, former editor of the magazine **Amerasia,** and Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party. The three were cited for refusal to answer questions concerning their political affiliations and associations. They had been questioned in relation to charges against the State Dept. by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wisc.).

LABOR

Mine-Mill plugs peace & pork chops

UNITY, peace and pork-chops were the keynotes of the 46th convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Denver, Colo., last week.



ALBERT EINSTEIN
". . . no compelling reason . . ."

On unity within, Secy.-Treas. Travis reported the union still solid after beating off 10 major raids by the CIO Steelworkers in one year.

On another kind of unity Dr. Jerome Davis, sociologist told the convention:

> "This great nation belongs to the workers and the citizens and the people; it doesn't belong to the monopolists. Yet our economy is dominated by five financial groups. Profits are at the highest point in our history ... God purge us of all selfishness and weakness. One way to purge ourselves is to think of the welfare of the workers of the world before we give $60,000,000 to the Franco dictatorship in Spain."

"WE WANT PEACE": On peace Mine-Mill President John Clark said: "We want peace and we insist on the right to advocate peace." He called for mediation of the war in Korea by a "truly representative body of the United Nations" and negotiation of all differences between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R.

Albert Einstein sent this message:

> I share with you the conviction that everybody and every group should do their utmost to help avoid the catastrophe our human world is facing. It has to be repeated again and again that there is no compelling reason for either Russia or America to make war on each other. A real improvement of the situation can, however, not be attained by purely technical means like prohibition of certain weapons, but only by finding an organizational basis which makes real peace possible.

"WE WANT A RAISE": On pork-chops Pres. Clark said: "We want that wage increase now — not next January or next June, but now."

Orville Larson, international vice-president and bargaining coordinator for the union, pointed to the highest profits in mining history and said:

> "The manpower problem is going to hit them (the companies) and they know they're going to have to do something to hold the miners in the mines, the millmen in the mills, the smeltermen in the smelters and refinery workers in the refineries. This union can—and will—win a wage increase."

The proposal for a wage drive was carried unanimously.

Bridges' union fights

Harry Bridges, free on bail, walked into a meeting of his own Local 13 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and received a standing ovation. The 2,300-member local voted to:

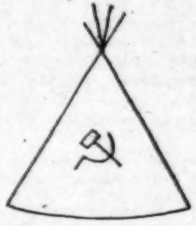
- Stay independent and take part in no third national federation.
- Strike if necessary to keep their hiring halls, threatened by National Labor Relations Board action.
- Seek a 10c-an-hour pay raise at once.
- Accept government screening of ILWU members only on military ships and only where those screened can hear charges against them, cross-examine their accusers and appeal the verdict.

Ugh!

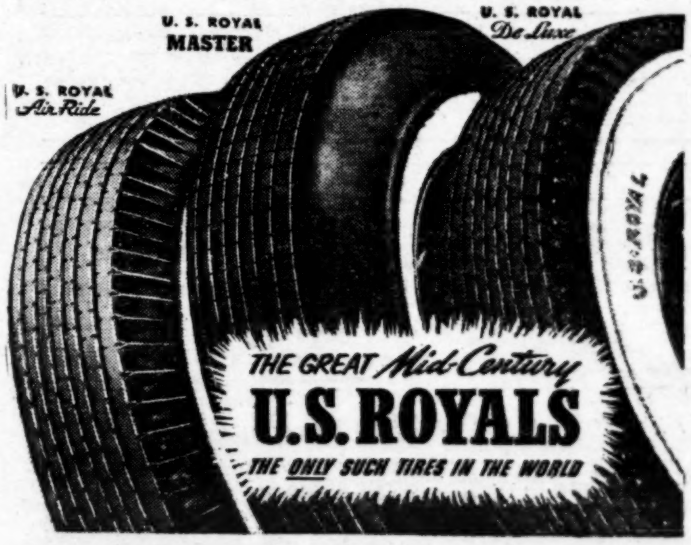
Buried was the bloody hatchet;
Buried was the dreadful war-club;
Buried were all warlike weapons,
And the war-cry was forgotten.
Then was peace among the nations.
—from *Hiawatha* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Last week the N. Y. **Times** reported from Hollywood:

"Fear that a motion picture dealing with the life and exploits of Hiawatha ... might in the present temper of the country be regarded as Communist propaganda has caused Monogram Studio to shelve such a project....



"It was Hiawatha's efforts as a peacemaker among the warring Indian tribes of his day, which brought about the confederation of the Five Nations, that gave Monogram particular concern, according to a studio spokesman. These, it was decided, might cause the picture to be regarded as a message for peace and therefore helpful to present Communist designs."



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W. E. B. DuBOIS: A half century of service for peace and humanity

By Elmer Bendiner

FOR more than half a century William Edward Burghardt DuBois has poured forth a torrent of energy as scholar, poet, statesman, editor and the most universally recognized leader of his people. Negroes rank him with Frederick Douglass who, a century ago, taught a generation how to fight for freedom. He is the American Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senator from New York.

Dr. DuBois took his master's degree at Harvard, class of 1890, and later received degrees from eight other universities. He has taught Latin, Greek, sociology, economics, history. He sparked a literary renaissance and a Negro theater movement. He wrote poetry, novels, pageants and history. He edited one magazine — **The Crisis** — almost single-handedly, raised its circulation to 100,000 and made it the most influential spokesman his people ever had. He brought together colonial movements throughout the world, spoke for his people the world over when the League of Nations was founded at Geneva and again when the United Nations came into being in San Francisco.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE: He served as a minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Liberia. He battled among his own people against those who would submit to degradation and disfranchisement. And within the last year—at the age of 82—he has taken the lead in the fight for peace as chairman of the Peace Information Center.

Here are some of the battles W. E. B. Du Bois has fought:

When Booker T. Washington counseled Negroes to concentrate on perfecting their industrial usefulness to white bosses, and let slide their right to live, think and vote, DuBois wrote and organized against that counsel. As one of the founders of the Niagara Movement, predecessor of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, DuBois wrote into its declaration of principles:

> **We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults. The voice of protest . . . must never cease.**

When the NAACP was formed in 1910, Dr. DuBois was one of its founders and its only Negro officer. He swiftly modeled it into an organization to command the respect of Negroes.

ONE BRIGHT MORNING: In 1916, when U. S. troops stormed into Mexico, editor DuBois wrote in the **Crisis**, organ of the NAACP:

> **The colored troops are leading in the Mexican foray. It is a foolish venture. Just the kind of mistake that we are beginning to think is characteristic of the Wilson administration. . . . So, in America, in Europe and in Africa black men are fighting for the liberties of white men and pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. One of these bright mornings black men are going to learn how to fight for themselves. [The twenty-fourth combat team (Negro) is now fighting in Korea.]**

DuBois supported the first world war but in May, 1919, he wrote:

> **We return from the slavery of uniforms which the world's madness demanded us to don, to the freedom of civil garb. We stand again to look American squarely in the face and call a spade a spade. We say: this country of ours despite all its better souls have done and dreamed, is yet a shameful land.**
>
> **It lynches. . . . It disfranchises its own citizens. . . . It encourages ignorance. . . . It steals from us. . . . It insults us. . . . We return from fighting. We return fighting. Make way for Democracy! We saved it in France, and by the great Jehovah we will save it in the U. S. A., or know the reason why.**

W. E. B. DuBOIS

". . . for progress . . . or for murder . . . ?"

Democracy proved hard to save and shortly afterward, following a wave of lynchings, DuBois wrote his **Litany at Atlanta** in which he cried: "Surely, Thou, too, are not white, O Lord, a pale, bloodless, heartless thing?"

DELICATE GIANT: That Litany came to be read in Negro homes as often as many parts of the Old Testament. J. Sanders Redding, professor of English at Hampton Institute, recalled his father's reading of that poem and the monumental image he had built in his mind of DuBois. In the **American Scholar** (Winter, 1949) Redding wrote of the first time he heard DuBois lecture:

> **I did not know what to expect. Certainly, though, a man of giant stature—not the delicately structured man that DuBois was; certainly a voice of thunder and not merely the clear, clipped voice that DuBois had: certainly an apostolic storm of wrath (for that is the way my father read him) and not the probing, delicate, impersonal light that DuBois' speech shed, like sparks struck off from tempered steel.**

With that tempered, tested steel in mind the editors of the Los Angeles **Sentinel**, a leading Negro newspaper, last January named Dr. DuBois "the Negro of the half century." The paper said of him:

> **Long before labor acknowledged it and before Negroes believed it, his was the voice crying out for the practical alliance of those who work and Negroes. . . . He understood that ours was one world before most of his contemporaries. . . . Above all he fought for the dignity of the Negro as an individual and for his rights to all the benefits of first-class citizenship.**

THE REASON WHY: In 1948 Dr. DuBois looked back over the road he had come and summed up the journey that brought him to the Progressive Party:

> **Two paramount issues face civilization: war and the just distribution of wealth. In no previous campaign, during my lifetime, have issues of equal importance and urgency faced American voters. In 1896 I voted on the use of gold and silver as money. In 1912 I voted against the Solid South. In 1916 I voted against war. Twice after the first World War I voted for normalcy and once for LaFollette and the rights of labor. At the onset of the great depression and for 12 years thereafter I voted for Roosevelt and a New Deal. In most of these elections, before 1932, the issues before the voters were not clear-cut, and the candidates were uncertain in their stand. With Roosevelt came increasing clarity, until today, for the first time in 50 years the issues stand out with such clearness and definition that the fool, even though a wayfaring man, may read and understand.**
>
> **Do we want war? Do we want to fight Russia? Do we want the resources of this rich land and the taxes wrung from our poverty used for the progress of the human race or squandered by trigger-happy brass hats and drunken sailors for the murder of the innocent and the rape of the weak, the poor and the black? These are the issues before us today and they are crystal clear.**

BREAK WITH NAACP: That stand brought him into collision with the national leaders of NAACP. They were riding a Truman bandwagon, he said, tying the organization too closely to the Truman Doctrine and to war. He questioned their internal policies as well.

In 1948, he resigned from the NAACP which he had helped to found and served for 26 years as director of publications, editor of the **Crisis** and director of special research.

Dr. DuBois, in his ninth decade of life, covers great areas of the world, a giant for all that he is small of stature, a thundering voice for freedom for all that he is soft-spoken. Last week he flew in from Europe where he had attended an international Congress of the Partisans of Peace. He was ready as ever to pick up the banner and campaign.

He turned to Vito Marcantonio, who was in the welcoming party, and said: "Marc, I much admire your vitality."

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